Adventures of an Iron Brigade Man

By CAPT. R. K. BEECHAM, 2d Wis.

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Arriving in Washington, I reported one of them, when a soldier may be expromptly to Gen. Casey's Board, and within a few days was called before it came before this Board wearing the unifor examination; which proved to be one of the most interesting and enjoyable events of my whole military service, and amply repaid me for the long and arduous struggle experienced in reaching it through the entangling meshes of red tape.

BEFORE THE EXAMINING BOARD.

The Board consisted of Maj.-Gen. Silas Casey, President; assisted by a Colonel and two or three officers of minor rank whose names I did not learn, with a med-

with the rank of Major.

The Colonel, who acted as mouth-piece for the Board, and conducted that part of e examination relative to the examinee's knowledge of military facts and affairs, possessed a magniloquent voice and was perfectly attired in a neatly-fitting uniform which fairly blazed with gilt buttons while gaudy straps sparkling with the silvery plumage of the emblem of his country and rank, adorned his broad shoulders. O, he was a peach of a Col-onel, the best dressed if not the bravest hero that I ever had the honor of meeting in military uniform.

First he examined me upon the tactics,

and as the tactics then in use in the arm; were compiled by the same Gen. Casey who presided over the Board, I was soon aware of the fact that my knowledge of the tactics was satisfactory to the pre-siding officer. Then the Colonel branched out into general military history, but being quite familiar with the campaigns of such noted warriors as Alexander, Cesar, Han-nibal, Napoleon, Powhatan, and Red Jacket, I was very much at home therein, and the satisfied expression of the old General's homely face gave assurance that my answers to the Colonel's questions were about correct.

A TILT WITH A COLONEL.

At this point our Colonel seemed to realize that his bleeding country required of an officer of his magnificent parts a more exalted service than propounding questions that an enlisted man could read-ily answer, and turning full upon me the awe-inspiring splendor of his majestic countenance, he said: "I am sorry to say, sir, that you present a very unprepossess-ing personal appearance, to say the least, for a soldier who aspires to fill the dig-nified position of a commissioned officer in the army; in fact, you scarcely look fit for the position you already hold. Why is it that you do not wear better clothes? Can you give any reasonable excuse for coming before this Board without present-

ing a more respectable appearance?"

People who have, all their lives, been accustomed to meeting gentlemen and receiving courteous treatment under any and all circumstances may imagine, if they can, the feelings of a free-born American citizen who had grown to manhood in the glorious West, when addressed in such language. That Colonel knew that within the five months just passed, I had marched on foot from Fredericksburg, Va., to Gettysburg, Pa., and from thence a goodly portion of the way to Richmond. He knew that, from the beginning of the war, I had been continuously in camp, on the march, in battle, and in prison. He knew that very recently Lee's army had been making it exceedingly interesting for us, having re-established their lines, which they held for a time, in their old position of Pall Pan and from this active occasion, but as a soldier on duty, and under orders, and yet he had the brutality to taunt me with my "personal appearance." O, Swell-head! thou art a dread disease, that quite unmany and a holiday genteel head of hair than our General McDowell, but it did not win at Bull Run, as we all know. My hair is certainly not of the McDowell orders. I feel and the rebellion. Probably no genteel head of hair than our General McDowell but it did not win at Bull Run, as we all know. My hair is certainly not of the McDowell orders. I feel and the rebellion. sition at Bull Run, and from this active disease, that quite unmans a man, fre-quently robbing him of every vestige of

common sense and common decency. Well, having met Colonels before, I was not wholly unprepared for this onslaught, nd, recovering my breath, answered: Yes, Colonel, I can give good and sufficient reasons, satisfactory to this or any other Board. I am not a gentleman of fortune with a bank account to draw from, but a common soldier, dependent upon my salary of 13 (lately increased to 15) greenback dollars a month. As a soldier, I am expected to wear, and do wear, what the Government furnishes, and what I draw in excess of the regular clothing allowance I pay for. The Quartermaster's Department made no arrangements to furnish me a new uniform for this occasion, and it would be unreasonable to require or expect a soldier to put up in this city for a suit of clothes in which to my uniform has seen hard service, but it is neither ragged nor dirty, and is not service honorable for both the soldier and his uniform? At all events, it is the best I have, and must of necessity serve with me until I receive a commission or until such time as it may become convenient for the Government to furnish new uniforms to soldiers in the field. As to its respectability, it compares favorably with the uniforms worn by my comrades in the army when I came from the front the other day, and was considered quite respectable there, and a uniform that is 'respectable any time and all the time in Gen. Meade's army ought to be 'respectable' for a few days in Washington. Furthermore, I had every reason to believe that this Board was established for the purpose of exam-ining soldiers with regard to their knowlike utter foolishness on the part of the War Department to order soldiers from the front to Washington to have their uni-

Gep. Casey's eye twinkled, but he said nothing. The Colonel's eyes flashed as he snapped: "But a soldier is expected he snapped: "But a solder is expected solled, and generally dilapidated condition at all times to have some regard for his of your clothing is greatly to your dispersonal appearance. A collar would add credit." In the language of Antony "this greatly to your looks; now, what excuse ave you for not wearing a collar?" Then, quite unexpectedly, Gen. Casey seemed to turn against me, and to champion the Colonel's collar theory by remarking: "Yes, that is true; a soldier may be excused that is true; a soldier may be excused from wearing a shirt sometimes, but from appearing publicly without wearing a collar, never."

It would not do to allow the citadel to be captured at this stage of the battle, so I arranged by small force to the best advantage possible on short notice, for a countercharge. Addressing Gen. Casey, or rather the Colonel, informed me, and it

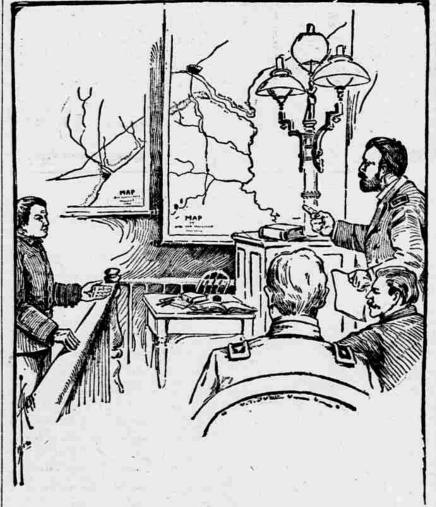
"I beg your pardon, General, but as I take exceptions to the rule as you have stated it, I ask for a full and fair hearing on this question. I have served in the Army of the Potomac from the day of its organization, except when unable for duty or in jail. I have appeared published in the control of the contr licly' in the presence of Gens. McDowell, McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker and Meade, and on state occasions in the pres-ence of President Lincoln, always wear-ing an army shirt as furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, with never an artificial collar attached, and never, until today, have I been reprimanded for unsoldierly appearance. Even in the Winunsoldierly appearance. Even in the Win-ter of '61 and '62, when the army, under McClellan, just over there in Virginia, wore out tens of thousands of muskets with sandpaper, and wore white gloves on parade and review, we were not once called upon to wear, and never wore, collars, except those which were a part of the regulation army shirt. During such service I have also appeared 'publicly' several times in the presence of portions of Lee's army, when, shirt or no shirt, cartridges times in the presence of portions of Lee's army, when, shirt or no shirt, cartridges and not collars were the articles in demand. I therefore conclude, General, that there are occasions, and that this is

form and underclothing of a private sol-dier, believing that I owe no apology to any living being for wearing exactly such urticles of dress furnished me by the United States of America."

The General looked serious and seemed deeply impressed with the truthfulness of my statement of facts, but the Colonel was all the more intent on formulating a question that would upset me, and, quick-

and in the latter part of November a gen-eral advance was made. Although Gen. Meade refused to give battle to Lee in October, north of the Rapidan and the Rappahannock, late in November he crossed to the south of the Rapidan with his whole army and went a gunning for Lee in the vicinity of Mine Run; but the weather turned cold, and although we had some lively skirmishing, we returned to the north side of the Rapidan early in December without fighting a general battle, which retreat was, without doubt, the wisest and bravest act of Gen. Meade's military ca-reer. The First Corps crossed also to the north side of the Rappahannock, and there went into Winter quarters, my brigade in the vicinity of Kelly's Ford. FAREWELL TO THE IRON BRIGADE.

We had just finished our beautiful bin. I had secured an auger from some forgotten source, and was giving the fin-shing touches to our parlor walls, tastefully arranging our marble mantels, mahogany shelves and pictures by the old masters. It was about 10 o'clock a. m. of Dec. 12, 1863, six months to a day after receipt of my first permit from the more intent on formulating a War Department to appear before Gen. would upset me, and, quick"You certainly might comb was called to Regimental Headquarters,



"YOU SCARCELY LOOK FIT FOR THE POSITION YOU ALREADY HOLD." your hair occasionally and keep that looking respectable. It looks as if it had not been combed for a week. Is that because the Government does not furnish you a "Copy. War Department, A.-G. O. "The 5th 1863" "Copy. War Department, A.-G. O.
" Dec. 5th, 1863.
"Special Orders No. 540.—Extract:

I answered: "No, sir; I have a comb of my own that I bought and paid for, but I protest against the assumption that out I protest against the assumption that I do not comb my hair or that it is not respectable. It is, as you can see, 'trimmed to the short warrior cut,' and I comb it every day. It is a little inclined to independent action, I admit. But if sleek hair were a sure indication of military genius, the Government would not be long in finding a commander for the Army of the Potomac who would capture Rich-mond and end the rebellion. Probably no couraged from the fact that it is rather of the Jackson type, although somewhat less radical, and, surely no member of this Board will contend that the hero of New Orleans did not possess great mili-tary ability, or that he might have added to his personal fame and his country's glory by giving more attention to comb-ing and brushing his hair."

Here the old General leaned far back

in his chair; his massive, square jaws parted until his mouth resembled a yawnng mountain chasm, and beyond the valley his bald head shone like a smooth wider, and his smile rippled and rumbled and reverberated through the gorge like the echo of distant artillery. The colonel fixed his mouth for another question, but it did not materialize, for when

Gen. Casey ceased to smile, he said: "There, there, Colonel, I think that will do. The Corporal seems to have the best of it." Then, addressing me, he said: "Take a seat at the desk there, Corporal, and state in writing the position that you desire or think yourself qualified to fill and sign your name thereto." I did so, and, later, received what I asked, my dread of the "swell-head" preventing me from becoming a Colonel.

THE FINAL ORDEAL.

Nevertheless, I had yet to pass one more est in this trying ordeal, and was forthwith shown into the office and presence of the Examining Surgeon, where, in order that a soldier who had served two and a half years as an enlisted man should not have the opportunity of defrauding the Government by passing himself off as physically competent to perform the duties of a commissioned officer, if not sound of imb, or if suffering from bodily infirmities, I was required to lay aside my iliments and appear in undress uniform. After the Surgeon had examined and tested my physical make-up in any and every way he desired, he frankly informed ne that: "Your personal appearance, sir, is very much against you. The worn, soiled, and generally dilapidated condition was the most unkindest cut of all," and quite unexpected, coming from the source it did. If there is anything in the world that will excite a man's heart to wrath it is to have his dearest friends abused in their absence, and I would have en-joyed telling the Surgeon, in plain English, just what I thought of him, but, having stood, without flinching, the Colonel's cannonading in the presence of the whole Board, it would never do to get rattled at a few scattering shots from one lone doctor, and I said: "Yes, Major, so the Board, you agree with him. I was under the you agree with him. I was under the impression, however, that in an examination of this kind, a Surgeon's skill was required to fathom the depth of the soldier's infirmities; any old thing can discover the imperfections in his uniform, especially when he comes from the front; but as it seems to be otherwise, will you not kindly, and in my behalf, in making your report, inform the Board that my is not a part of my physical being, which fact may have escaped its no-tice, while you, Major, have an ocular demonstration of its truth."

The Surgeon replied very curtly: "I probably understand making my report, sir." I said: "Certainly, Major, and if you care not to subject this poor old blouse and trousers to any further exam-ination, I will again don the uniform of a private soldier in the American army." presence of the wise Surgeon and the learned Military Board, and the same day returned to the Army of the Potomac.

"XVI.—The following named enlisted men are hereby relieved from duty with

their respective commands, and will report in person without delay to Maj.-Gen. Casey, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Provisional Brigades, for duty in connection with the organization of the U. S. C. drafted men and recruits being raised in the District of Columbia. Corporal R. K. Beecham, Co. H, 2d Wis. Vols.

"The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.
"By order of the Secretary of War. [Signed.] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A.-G. Headquarters First Army Corps, Dec.

igned.] C. Kingsbury, Jr., A. A. Headquarters First Division, Dec. 11th, ROBERT MONTEITH, Capt. Headquarters First Brigade, Dec. 12th,

[Signed.] J. D. Wood, A. A.-G. Headquarters 2d Wis. Vols., Dec. 12th, G. WOODWARD, First Lieut.

The reader will notice that this order came to me through the "regular official channel," the Secretary of War having discovered that in no other way could be reach a man in the army. It was dated at the War Department Dec. 5, arrived at Corps Headquarters Dec. 11, and reached me on the 12th. Not very much red-tane about that transaction, but for red-tape-line of promotion, and it was, surely, about time to be getting to the end

of the string. Bidding farewell to my comrades and tent-mates, most of whom I never met igain, I was soon in the National Capital, where I reported to Gen. Casey and was until further orders. Dec. 20 I received the following ap-

pointment:

War Department, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.
"Sir: You are hereby informed that the President of the United States has appointed you First Lieutenant in the 23d Regiment of U. S. C. Troops in the service of the U.S. to rank as such from the 19th

EDWIN M. STANTON. "Secretary of War." A few days later I was ordered to cross the Potomac into old Virginia with a small squad of recruits to establish the nucleus of the 23d Regiment, at a point afterward known as "Camp Casey." On Dec. 23 known as "Camp Casey." I received the following:

'War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, 1863. Special Orders No. 566-Extract: "35. The following enlisted men are hereby honorably discharged the service of the U. S. to enable them to accept appointments in the U. S. C. Troops. cointments in the U. S. C. Troops.
Corporal R. K. Beecham, Co. H, 2d Wis.

"By order of the Secretary of War. [Signed.] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A.-Gen. 'Official-[Signed.] C. W. FOSTER, A.

A.-Gen. Vols. 'Approved: J. K. CASEY, Capt. and A. A. This order, which the reader will notice had passed through the "regular official channel," discharged me from my former lowly service as an enlisted man, and on receipt of which I was on Dec. 23, 1863, mustered into the service of the United States as a commissioned officer, hence-forth to be honored among the mighty, with the magnificent privilege of snubbi

cial "fuss and feathers." I have given the full particulars of this little transaction, that the American people, especially ambitious young men, may see and understand how delightfully easy it is for a private soldier who possesse the physical manhood, the intellectual ability and the sand in his craw to get a commission in the American army.

and indulging in the senseless show of offi-

No Simulation.

He-I suppose you think I'm acting like fool. She-No, indeed, I know better than

that. He—You do? She-Yes. I know the difference be-tween acting and the real thing. EX-CONFEDERATE HOMES.

Posts.

I am truly willing as a loyal G. A. R. comrade to do anything whereby all bitter sectional feeling may be forever obliterated, and will to the extent of my individual ability contribute to any laudable charitable enterprise looking to the betterment of the condition of my erring company of the "lost carray" but my loyalty

The laws governing the G. A. R. are gotten up with great care by comrades of age, ability and experience, and should be well understood by the rank and file of our noble Order. The opinions of the Judge-Advocate-General of the G. A. R. when adopted by the National Encampment become the fundamental law of the Order and should be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Opinion 140, Judge-Advocate-General, G. A. R., rendered Oct. 16, 1882 is very clear on this point and attention is called to its substance:

"FUNDS.

Inomas Champion.

Co. C—William H. and F. O. Bookwalter, George G. and James K. Cyphert; George and Andrew Dugan; Jacob Fry. killed; John M. Fry. died: Richard, William and John S. Rockey.

Co. D—Osburn, Charles E., Alexander D. and William B. Hoel. Andrew Christie and his son, John S., another son, George, was in Co. I, and was accidentally killed at Camp Jameson in 1862, while examining an unexploded shell; William, and you may have a sample bottle sent free, by mail.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by The National Tribune to one we publish this week for the benefit of our readers, speaks in the highest for wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle sent free, by mail.

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and Regulations.)".

The G. A. R. offers a premium to dis-loyalty whenever it as an Order under-takes to provide for the maintenance of men who served in the reber army.

"4th. No person is eligible to member-

support them.
"5th. I know of no principle of the G.

of Leggett's Hill, and when we were fianked and had to fall back on the Decatur road I met Gen. McPherson with one orderly, and in less than five min-utes his horse came back and I ordered my orderly to catch the horse and place Capt. Pat Ayres, of the 31st, on him, as he was suffering from the effects of sun-stroke and had been with me for a day or so; and when we got out to the Decatur road Gen. McPherson's escort took pos-session of the horse, and in a short time an ambulance arrived with his body. Now, these are facts, notwithstanding the many false statement about Gen. McPherson's death.—WM. A. GORDON, Surgeon 30th Ia., Third Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, Chester, Ill.

Guard at "Old Japitol Prison," EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In the issue of Oct. 23, in "Picket Shots," Com-Comrade C. B. Hart tells of standing guard over the remains of our late lamented President Lincoln, April 17 to 20, 1865. undersigned, then a private in Co. I, 11th 40 hours; had marched 110 miles and V. R. C. was on guard one day at the "Old fought from 10 a. m. to dark.—Wm. M. Capitol" Prison, while Mrs. Surrat and her daughter were held prisoners there. I wonder if any of my comrades of the 11th V. R. C. will read this? and if they do I hope they will write to me, as this is a good way to renew old acquaintances.— E. A. Scutt. Co. I, 151st N. Y., and Co. E, 64th N. Y., Lansing, Mich.

The 85th Ill.

The survivors of the 85th Ill. held their 18th Annual Reunion at City Hall, Havana, Ill., Oct. 15. Thirty-eight com-Havana, Ill., Oct. 19. Thirty-eight com-rades answered to roll call. Capt. A. D. Cadwallader presided at the business meet-ing. The following officers were elected: Com., A. D. Cadwallader; S. V. C., David Sigley; J. V. C., Chas. T. Kissler; Adj't, J. T. Seay; Q. M., Thos. C. Eaton; Chap., John R. Powell. No deaths were reported at this meeting.

I Will Cure You of

Else No Money is Wanted.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned new to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn only joints into flesh again; that is imbony joints into flesh again; that is im-possible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me
postal and I will send you an order on

them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get to the case?—J. Fraise Richard, Historian, Army of the Ohio, Washington, D. C.

Si and Shorty.

Editor National Tribune: I cannot see how we can get along without 181

from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have

The Attitude of the Grand Army of the Republic.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Allow a humble member of the rank and file of the G. A. R. to express an opinion and call attention of the comrades to the organic laws of our Order in reference to the appeal of our late Commander-in-Chief for contributions from filembers of the Grand stances, a few of which I will give: contributions from fisembers of the Grand Army of the Republic individually or as Posts.

I am truly willing as a loyal G. A. R.

I am truly willing as a loyal G. A. R.

Col. C. A. Craig, killed, and his brother Col. C. A. Craig, killed, and his brother Jas. H. Craig.
Q. M. Robert J. Nicholson; son, Barton A. Nicholson, Co. B, killed, and a brother James Nicholson, Co. I, who died in service.
Co.A—Capt. John Hastings; son, Lieut.

terment of the condition of my erring comrades of the "lost cause," but my loyalty to my comrades and the Flag would ever prevent me from voting funds from my Post for such an object.

Some of our noble comrades are influenced by the cardinal virtue of Charity only, and fail to show due regard for the crowning principle of Loyalty; while others are anxious to make themselves and their Posts conspicuous in acts of benevolence and forgiveness. Co. B—Capt. John C. Dowling, James Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. Dowling, both killed; John S. and ed. It stands the highest for wonderful

clear on this point and attention is called to its substance:

"FUNDS.

"Funds of the G. A. R. cannot be used for the support of ex-rebel soldiers.

"Ist. The G. A. R. was organized for soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion.—(Par. 1, Art. 11, Rules and Regulations.)

"2d. To assist such former comrades as need help and protection.—(Par. 2, Art. 2, Rules and Regulations.)

"3d. To discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty.—(Par. 3, Art 2, Rules and Regulations.)"

The G. A. R. offers a premium to disloyalty whenever it as an Order understakes to provide for the majutenance of the provide for the provide for the majutenance of the provide for the provide fo vice. Co. I—Isaac Allen and son, Ethan;

men who served in the reber army.

"4th. No person is eligible to membership who at any time bore arms against the United States.—(Art. 4, Rules and Regulations.)"

If not eligible to membership, then the G. A. R. should not be taxed to aid or support them.

Co. I—Isaac Allen and son, Ethan; William and Andrew Campbell.

Co. K—Capt. Milton, his twin brother, Calvin S. They were called the twin Corporals. Calvin was killed at Fair Oaks.

Capt. A. C. Thompson, of Co. K, had a brother, Clarence, of Co. I, 62d Pa. Vols., killed at Gaines Hill, Va. There were other instances of sons and brothers serving in this regiment, but

5th. I know of no principle of the G. A. R. whereby rebel soldiers can be placed on an equal footing with loyal soldiers in any charitable institution of our Order. On the contrary, all the teachings of the G. A. R. are that loyalty to the Government from 1861 to 1865 with service in the Union army is to be our only guide in the charities of the Order.

"6th. If any Department in its magnanimity should wish to aid ex-Confederate soldiers, it must be done in the way of voluntary aid from funds outside of the general or special funds of the Order; in Three eather knothers serving in this regiment, but I am not clear as to the exact relationships. There were five from the Means, six from the Depp and eight from the Hawthorne families, serving in Cos. A, F and I.

Of the Shaffer family, consisting of six brothers, residing at Richardville, Jefferson County, Pa., all served in the army—Chauncy, Co. B; William, Co. D; Henry, Co. I, 105th Pa.; Longwell, transferred from Co. B to 18th U. S. S; Wilson, Co. I, 62d Pa. Vols., and George, Co. B, 211th Pa.

of voluntary aid from funds outside of the general or special funds of the Order; in other words, by voluntary contributions of individual members of the G. A. R."

This is a voluntary contribution to the literature of our Order, especially for the benefit of those seeking higher honors and to guard against history repeating itself along these lines.

Now, comrades, in conclusion, I know of no better way of honoring our Order for all time than in honoring our Order for all time than in honoring the memory of its founder, B. F. Stephenson, by erecting a suitable memorial on the ground tendered by the Government at the National Capital.

dered by the Government at the National Capital.

It should be the pride and ambition of every comrade to do his level best along that line, that future generations will point with pride to the noble work of the Order.—T. D. McGillicuddy, Military Historian, Cleveland, O.

Death of Gen. McPherson.

Editor National Tribune: I was younged with the account of the content of a rebel fort at the bottom, about 90 rods away. Our guard line ran across this ditch, about half way up and when the relief went on, some EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I was very much pleased with the account of the battle of Atlanta, Ga., July 21 and 22, by Gen. Green B. Raum. It is a correct statement, as far as I have personal knowledge, and the only one that I have read in the many accounts for years past; and particularly as regards the death of Gen. McPherson. At the time of the battle, July 22, I was Senior Medical Officer of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Corps, and our hospital was down in the rayine in the rear of Leggett's Hill, and when we were rebels started into the fort. I pulled on the last man that went over. Lieut.-Col. Frisbie can tell you how he delivered up his gun. I was declared the best shot in the regiment at Camp Cassville, Mo.
At the battle of Prairie Grove I assisted Col. Black to a house in the rear to receive surgical attention. The wounded, ly-ing unattended ontside, called, "Patrick, bring us some water." The clamor was so general that I stepped back to the house and asked Col. Black what I should do. "Attend them as long as you are able," said the Colonel. So I built a big rail fire and brought water from a spring across the road and gave the poor wound-ed, dying boys all they wanted. Many a "God bless you, Patrick," were the last words spoken that cold and dreary night by those who went to sleep on earth but woke before morning in heaven. That night I slept in the mud near the ash pile roasting on one side and freezing on the other. About half the wounded died before morning, with only the poor care I could give them. We had had no sleep for 40 hours: had marched 110 mile

(The foregoing sketch was sent to us by Mrs. Wm. M. Patrick, Lyndon, Ill. Comrade Patrick died May 1, 1902.—Ed.)

Sickles's Sharpshooters.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In reply to Comrade A. B. Caldwell, Hutchinson, Kan., relative to the sharpshooters sent out by Gen. Sickles to explore the woods along Seminary Ridge on the forenoon of July 2 at Gettysburg, allow me to state that my knowledge on this point is derived from my visit to the field in 1900, and not from a personal knowledge of the troops actually comprising Sickles's Corps. I found in the woods on the western slope of Seminary Ridge about half a mile north of the Wheatfield Road, monuments defin-ing a skirmish line, the lettering of which showed them to belong to the "Ist Vt., 3d Me. and 1st N. Y. Sharpshooters." I Your flag and my flag—a note of this at the time. Possible A blessing in the sky! made a note of this at the time. Possibly the Vermont and New York companies of Berdan's Sharpshooters were intended, but I cannot see how the same could apply to the 3d Me. I simply noted it as I read it from the inscriptions on those monuments, my object being to show where this skirmish occurred and not the names and numbers of the troops engaged

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Gen. Scho-

shoops' Rheumatic Gure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and, if it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it night of Nov. 29, 1864, he ordered an officials, I will pay your druggist myself. I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger.

I use no such drugganad it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

see how we can get along without "Si and Shorty;" the rest of the paper is all right; Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anythe decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 531, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists,

DID NOT KNOW SHE HAD KIDNEY TROUBLE

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Gertrude Warner Scott Cured by the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Women suffer untold misery because to build me up again. I am now well, thanks the nature of their disease is not correctly understood; in many cases when doctoring, they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort ly understood; in many cases when doc-toring, they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort

is responsible for their ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of Gertrude Warner Scott their distressing troubles.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy,



And ordered to appear no more; But in the past must ever stay. Nor cheer the boys as once before.

Sadiy we fold the relics dear, The emblems of our love and strife, And tearfully will lay it near Our comrades who gave up their life,

The

The Army Blue! Precious indeed To every Bar and Star most true; That it remain unchanged we plead— Oh, please do not discard the Blue.

Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Free by Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTE.-If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book telling all about Swamp-Root and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The National Tribune.

tional Tribune.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Mr. Z. R. Bailey, of Kosciusko, Miss., enters a protest against the legislation contained in the Act of July 1, 1902, that refuses pensions to members of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th regiments or-2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th regiments or ganized from Confederate prisoners of war. Mr. Bailey says: "The U. S. Government knew these men had been in the C. S. A., yet gave them the privilege of joining the U. S. Army, administered the oath of allegiance, and equipped them. These regiments served their time, and the members were honorably discharged from the U. S. service. I think these men did more to prove their loyalty than any man horn north of Masou and Dixon's line. Is it just that a few old men be refused penit just that a few old men be refused pen-sion now because they had served in the Confederate army previous to their en-listment in the U. S. army?"

A Fine Kidney Remedy.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, East Hampton, Conn. (The Clothier), says if any sufferer from Kidney and Bladder Disease will write him he will direct them to the per-fect home cure he used. He has nothing whatever to sell.

The Petersburg Express. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Replying to Comrade John C. Ladd's inquiry in the

press consists of six 32-pounders, and the gunners thereof amuse themselves by discharging one of said guns at intervals of

the city of Petersburg. As no entry disclosing the name of bat-tery or that of the officer in command was made, I regret to say that I am unable to give them. Information cheerfully given, but no controversy is desired.—John L. BRADY, First Lieutenant, 1st Del., A. A. A.-G., Second Division, Second Corps, and from Oct. 9, 1863, to June 21, 1864, Acting Adjutant, 5th Md., Medicine Lodge,

Local Color.

He'd be a novelist, he said,
But all his plans fell through.
He'd hoped to be quite widely read, Instead he's deeply blue.

OLD GLORY. Your flag and my flag—
And how it flies today!
In your land and my land,
And half the world away!
Rose-red and blood-red,
The stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—

Snow-white and soul-white—
The good forefathers' dream;
Sky blue and true blue, with stars to shine a-right—
The gloried guidon of the day, a shelter through the night.

Your flag and my flag! And, oh, how much it holds! Your land and my land Secure within its folds!

The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you— Glorified all else beside—the red and white

To every star and stripe The drums beat as hearts beat,

Home land and far land, and half the world Old Glory hears the great salute and flutters -W. D. Nesbit, in Baltimore American.

"ARMY BLUE"-KILLED BY ORDER. By J. M. Baldwin, Kan.

A friend has gone—a friend most true; A friend in sunshine and in rain; A friend when danger was in view; A friend in sickness and in pain.

NO SPAVINS The worst possible spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Righeses, Carbs and Splints just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners.

Write today. Ask for pamphlet No. 142
Fleming Bros., Chemists, Usion Stock Yds., Chicago.





The 117 cases which Mr. Hunter had allowed in one day is undoubtedly a rec breaker. It was only accomplished by hard work and close attention to business. He is at the Departments each day, looking up neglected and rejected cases. He will look up yours, free of charge, and use all testimony found on file with same. Fee only to be paid after you have received your pension. Thousands of pensions can be increased. Will send references in reply. If you want a pension or patent without unnecessary delay, write

> JOSEPH H. HUNTER, Pension and Patent Attorney. WASHINGTON, D. C.



